

## The Times-Dispatch.

Published Daily and Weekly

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1903.

## Our Bonus to Panama.

Many people are asking the question why the United States should pay Panama \$10,000,000 for the privilege of building a canal across the isthmus. The construction of this canal will make Panama rich. We propose to do the work at our own cost; to build the canal, maintain it, and defend it; to look after the sanitation of Panama and Colon; and we guarantee and agree to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama. We agree also to give to that little republic an annual rental of \$25,000 when the canal shall have been constructed. In view of all this, it is no wonder that people are asking why we should give a bonus of \$10,000,000 for the privilege of conferring this great boon upon Panama.

It is possible that the government at Washington agreed in advance with the secessionists that this bonus would be given on condition that Panama seceded and set up an independent government? A correspondent of the *Transcript*, writing from Panama under date of November 10th, says that the revolutionary movement on the isthmus began at once after the ratification of the canal treaty by the United States. It was anticipated, according to his statement, that the treaty would not be ratified by the Colombian senate and to meet this emergency a thorough organization was perfected. The movement began in April. Armies were brought in steadily, recruits were secretly drilled, and every preparation for the revolution was made.

In the meantime emissaries of the Panama secessionists were in New York, and the Philadelphia Record says that it has information from an absolutely reliable source that these emissaries were in conference with Secretary Hay and acted under his advice.

"From the first," says the Washington correspondent of the Record, "the affair was directed by New York and Paris financial interests. To a few influential citizens of Panama it was judiciously pointed out that the defeat of the treaty would anger the Washington administration and delay the prosperity of the isthmus, so it was suggested that if the isthmians would rise in revolt they would be sure to get the moral support of President Roosevelt. Then, if they could quickly organize a government and secure recognition by the United States and negotiate by the United States would be obliged to support them, and they could receive the \$10,000,000 canal bonus, a golden promise served as a lever that kept constantly working."

The names of the conspirators are then given, and the correspondent says that J. Gabriel Duque was selected to visit Washington and acquaint the administration confidentially with the plans of the revolutionists. He went to Washington, according to this correspondent, on September 24 and had a long talk with Secretary Hay, in which he unfolded the whole scheme. It is said that Mr. Hay did not officially countenance the vote; that his remarks were perfectly proper, but that it was what he did not say rather than what he did say that encouraged the conspirators and caused them to change their plans.

"You are much too hasty," Mr. Hay is reported to have said. "Columbia should be given a chance to repent. It should show no sign of repentance within a reasonable time you would, of course, be free to take any action you saw fit, but it seems to me it would look much better to wait six weeks or so. Of course, you understand that if there is a revolution the United States will keep the isthmus open and allow no fighting near the railroad. If there is to be any fighting it will have to be done before our marines get there, for we will allow no bloodshed anywhere on the isthmus after we get there. You understand, don't you? We will prevent traffic across the isthmus from being interfered with, and we will also prevent bloodshed anywhere on the isthmus."

Mr. Duque replied that he understood and he rushed back to New York to tell his fellows the great news. It was decided to accept Mr. Hay's advice and it is further alleged that it was intimated to the conspirators that President Roosevelt would like to have the revolt delayed until after the election, but no longer. The conspirators agreed that the new government should be proclaimed immediately after the close of the polls on November 24.

Of course, we do not vouch for the truthfulness of this story. But having been told first by the New York Evening Post and subsequently by the Philadelphia Record, both very reliable newspapers, it is impossible not to attach some credence to it. It does, indeed, look as though the President and Mr. Hay gave countenance to the revolution and gave the conspirators to understand that if it succeeded, the new republic would be at once recognized and the sum

of \$10,000,000 would be paid by the United States government as a reward. Sooner or later the administration must meet this charge, and the sooner the better.

## Preacher's View of Prohibition.

On Sunday last the Rev. J. Cleveland Hall, pastor of the Episcopal Church in Danville, preached a sermon on temperance, and took occasion to speak of the operation of the prohibition law in that city. He admitted that the law had not injured the city commercially, but he declared that from a moral point of view it was a dismal failure, and worse than a failure, the demoralization of prohibition being, in his opinion, greater than the demoralization of the saloon. He said that many men who voted for prohibition kept spirituous liquors in their homes, and that the fact that the railroads and express companies are handling a smaller number of packages and way bills for Danville residences, but argues that the stuff can be obtained nearer home.

"The habit of drinking secretly," he proceeded, "what men have been prohibited from taking openly, has inspired the young men with a sense of combative-ness and the banding together of these young men in cliques in each other's rooms at night when the wine in the glass is red and the cards are on the table, does not argue well for the destiny of the city when the present generation shall have passed away and the reins of local government have been placed in other hands." In short, he charged that the prohibition law had not decreased the consumption of spirituous liquors, but had had the effect to encourage men to drink in secret and had encouraged others to sell it in defiance of the law, and, in conclusion, he urged his hearers to study the conditions for themselves, and if they found that prohibition did not prohibit, as the first six months of the new regime had demonstrated "to repeal the law at the polls and let the open saloon come back, so that the homes of the young men might be protected, and the traffic of whiskey be legalized and restricted, to the end that the incubus of perjury and hypocrisy might be shaken from the shoulders of the young men and boys."

## The Expositions.

In addition to the vast expenditure made on behalf of the St. Louis Exposition by States, Territories and other communities, the Exposition will have \$15,000,000 furnished by the United States government, the city of St. Louis and the Exposition Company in equal proportions.

The United States government appropriated for its own exhibits \$1,453,000, besides the \$5,000,000 for the Exposition's general fund. Of the first named amount \$800,000 is for the collection, installment, maintenance and return of the government exhibit to Washington, and the remainder is for building purposes.

Twelve great "exhibit palaces," the smallest covering four acres, form the nucleus of the St. Louis Exposition. Fifty States, Territories and insular provinces up to this time have taken the necessary steps to insure their participation in the Exposition.

Every State and Territory west of the Mississippi will have an exhibit of its resources and products. East of the Mississippi but three States have failed to provide funds to have themselves represented at St. Louis. About forty States and Territories will have buildings on the grounds.

All this we learn from the report submitted to the President by Thomas H. Carter, president of the National Commission of the Exposition. And in this connection it cannot but be of interest to note that the Philippine exhibit will be by far the greatest object lesson at the Exposition. The "life of the display" will be furnished by about 1,000 Filipinos, including 400 constabulary and 200 McCabe scouts, who will police the reservation. The various tribes will be represented by about 300 people in the native villages, and there will be other natives occupied in various interesting industrial features. The dress, modes of life, forms of industry, etc., of the Filipinos will be methodically represented in the native villages upon the grounds.

Foreign participation in this Exposition will far exceed what was originally expected. The total appropriations made by foreign countries, in order to be represented at St. Louis, amount to \$6,000,000, and it is believed that \$1,000,000 more will be voted or contributed.

The St. Louis Exposition will be the feature of the year 1904, as the Jamestown-Norfolk Exposition and commemoration will be of the year 1907. There will be a lapse of three years between them. One will be far out West, the other will on the seashore almost, with well nigh limitless capacity for naval displays.

At the meeting held in Norfolk night before last large new subscriptions were secured, and vigorous steps were taken to raise the rest of the money necessary to make available the legislative pledge of State help. There is much to do and but little while in which to do it, but the work is in energetic and capable hands, and we are assured that it will be triumphantly pushed forward.

## Patti in Baltimore.

Madame Patti sang in Baltimore on Monday evening last before a large and fashionable audience, and had a cordial reception. She sang several of the old familiar songs, with which she was accustomed years ago to delight the American public, and when she sang "Home, Sweet Home," many persons in the audience were moved to tears.

But the Sun's critic says that her hearers were disappointed. They had hoped to be thrilled, but there was not a thrill left in Patti's voice. "Not that it is not a wonderful voice," added the critic, "for it is. But it is no longer wonderful in its liquidness of tone and its brilliancy of management. It was wonderful only as the voice of a woman of sixty-one." But Patti is still entertaining, and she

will doubtless have a large and appreciative audience when she comes to Richmond.

## The True Remedy.

The State Senate is considering a bill to prescribe the manner in which a duly registered voter, who has not been assessed with his State capitation tax, may pay the same in order to qualify himself as a voter.

The practical remedy for this is to amend the existing law so as to allow commissioners of the revenue to make out a supplementary list. Let the commissioner turn in his books on October 31st, as now required by law, and then let him keep a supplementary list to run until December 1st. In order to avoid confusion this supplementary list when turned in to the Auditor could be carried forward to the next year's count.

Attorney General Anderson says that this cannot be done under the existing law, but that there is no reason why the law should not be amended as suggested.

Notwithstanding the fact that her voice is not what it used to be, Adeline Patti is drawing immense audiences wherever she appears. The Baltimore American says "Patti has put in fifty-two years as the best singer in the whole world, the most marvelous musical record in all history."

That is something of an exaggeration, we should say, but certainly she is a wonder. She sang in Richmond before the Confederate war, in Corinthian Hall, we think, which stood on the south side of Main Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Hanna has run the machine a long time, but he doesn't wish to be run over by the machine. Hence he does not purpose entering the race for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. It is possible, however, that if anything should happen to make Roosevelt unavailable, Hanna would not refuse to his party the use of his name. "All things come around to him who will wait."

A Buffalo corporation, of which Raymond W. Pool is the head, asks the city of Baltimore for a franchise to furnish gas for illumination, heating and cooking purposes, and promises to charge no more than thirty-five cents per thousand feet. The application will be referred to the General Assembly of Maryland, which has exclusive jurisdiction in matters of this sort.

Now it is said that the Republic of Panama would like to annex Colombia, but we guess not. Colombia has an uncomfortably large debt, while the government of Panama may be able to live on the revenue brought to it directly and indirectly by the canal and by the two cities of Panama and Colon.

If you don't want to forget to pay your State poll tax, pay it to-day, unless you have done so already. The next municipal elections held here will be very interesting, and you will not be able to participate in them unless you have paid your State poll tax.

There will not be a lynching in Danville this time, but the prohibition folks don't believe that sermon, all the same.

The new Republic of Panama came on the scene of action just in time to secure floor space at the St. Louis Exposition. Let us indulge the hope that she may live long enough to be at Jamestown also.

We await confirmation of the story that the Kaiser probably will visit this country shortly. We should think that just at this time he would be more anxious to cure his throat of trouble than to be sailing the ocean blue. But if he goes a yachting, we dare say he will seek southern waters. We have such waters in this country, but there are others in Europe much nearer to him.

Director-General Lowenberg is getting the Jamestown effort right down to business principles, and when it gets there good success will be written in large letters across its forehead.

Out of consideration of his good intentions, the Navy Department has decided to overlook the vigor of Admiral Bob Evans' language concerning that weak-kneed court-martial.

President Roosevelt says he will help Texas fight the boll weevils. He may raise another rough rider regiment and carol the weevils under a San Juan hill.

Cuba seems to be very well satisfied as it is, and we dare say it will pay her better in the long run to continue to play the little sister act.

The man who has nothing to be thankful for this week ought to move out West and grow up with the country.

The dogs and the chickens and the birds are having a high old time at and about the Masonic Temple these days.

And now the good plumber looks at the thermometer and smiles a smile that is really cheerful.

Good foot-ball weather is also pretty good church-going weather, or will be to-morrow.

The American eagle will now step aside and the turkey will play "bugle bird" for one day.

Some people will be thankful to-morrow that the day closes the foot-ball season.

The moon is just about right for Thanksgiving turkey hunting to-night.

The outcroppings indicate an oyster bank that will be a sight in its way.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY CURES COLDS ON NATURE'S PLAN.

The most successful medicines are those that aid nature. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It aids expectorations, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. It not only relieves the cough, but it cures the cold effectually, and is unquestionably the most successful medicine in use for this purpose. It is pleasant to take and contains no opium or other harmful drug. For sale by all druggists.

Bright's Disease  
Diabetes,  
AND

Bloating, Gravel, Dull Back Ache, Kidney Diseases, Urinary Affections cured by taking Stuart's Gin and Buchu. The worst form of kidney and bladder trouble, after every intelligent remedy has failed, are always curable by taking Stuart's Gin and Buchu. It is a delightfully pleasant tasting medicine, that acts directly on the kidneys and bladder, and gives relief in all cases of kidney and bladder trouble, such as Gravel, Diabetes and Diarrhea even when the patient has given up hope, or where they had been supposed to drain off the accumulated waters.

**DISEASED KIDNEY SYMPTOMS.** Aching pains in the back, swollen legs, urination of blood, burning sensation of the bladder, burning sensation of difficulty in passing water, and frequent desire to urinate, involuntary discharge of the urine, catarrh of the bladder, stone in the bladder, and high-colored, rheumatism, with aches and pains in bones and back. Death may frequently follow the neglect of these symptoms.

For any of these symptoms take Stuart's Gin and Buchu. It will cure your kidneys and bladder perfectly. Stuart's Gin and Buchu sweetens the urine, cleanses the bladder, removes all obstructions from the kidneys and urethra, makes the blood pure. The highest grade kidney remedy made. Thoroughly tested for thirty years in hospitals and private practice. Druggists or by express, H. S. M. BOTTLE, also circulating FREE, by writing Stuart Drug Co., Atlanta, Ga. Special medical advice given free by description. Write to H. S. M. BOTTLE, 37 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va., by TRAIL DRUG CO., 37 East Broad Street, call or write. Stuart's Gin and Buchu sent by express.

Half Hour With  
Virginia Editors.

In an article combasting the position taken by the Methodist Conference on the question of the Midland Virginia, *Editorial* says:

We may become so infatuated with the idea of maintaining our peculiar institutions that we lose sight of the great cause of suffering, humanity, and civilization. Let us not be led away from the heartiest support of our public school system nor from the strongest determination to develop it to its greatest degree of usefulness.

Discussing the Barksdale law and the proposed grand jury amendment to the same, the *Fredericksburg Free Lance* says:

Popular sentiment and approval are not all that is necessary to an efficient execution of any law, and when the State of Virginia has gone so far as to eliminate the fundamental law, and has followed this up by penal statute against impure and corrupt practices in elections, now surely when she provides a strong means of breaking the law, she should be no reason why popular sentiment should not aid the law and bring offenders to account.

The Folkes proposition is being shot at from every direction. The Southwest Virginian says:

Those opposed to pure election laws should be divided into three classes, viz.: those who hope to hold office only by the purchase of votes, those who desire to handle their share of the campaign funds, and those who desire to sell their votes.

The Danville Register says: The Richmond Times-Dispatch announces in a headline that "General Wood is being indicted for the first day of the trial of the 'Innocent Abroad' in the presence of a guide who was showing a bust of Columbus at Genoa, when General Wood, wondering whether that gentleman had ever been on a bust before, the inquiry suggested by the headline is as to whether General Wood was a speculator, or a man of letters, or a participant in view of the fact that the President seems disposed to push him to the front as a military hero.

## Personal and General.

Theodore C. Hinkley, of St. Louis, has been appointed District Attorney of Manila. Mr. Hinkley is only 23 years old.

Noses N. Sala, who has just been appointed to the St. Louis circuit bench, is the first Jew to be named a judge of a court of record, State or Federal, in Missouri.

The Civic Club, of Newark, N. J., is moving for a public fountain in Military Park as a memorial of the late Thomas Sumner, English, chiefly known as the writer of "Ben Bolt."

Wilhelm von Polenz, the noted German traveler, who visited this country a number of times, and wrote a book entitled "Remedy of the Land of the Future," in which he spoke enthusiastically of this country, has just died at his home, near Dresden, Saxony.

Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, officiated as proxy grand-juror at the christening of Lexia Marshall, great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry, at the residence of Chief Justice Marshall, in Emanuel Episcopal Church, Vicksburg, during his recent trip South.

## North Carolina Sentiment.

The Durham Herald says: High prices for cotton will not hurt if the manufacturers have it to pay and it goes to the farmers. When the middle man gets the rake-off is when it hurts both sides.

The Wilmington Star offers this suggestion:

It might be a good idea for the Democratic party to have reciprocity with the Republican party. The Democrats could afford to exchange some people who imagine they are Democrats.

The Asheville Citizen submits this sensible proposition:

Suppose our representatives, when next they give consideration to currency legislation, turn their eyes from Wall Street and let the interests of the \$6,000,000 of American people come into the focus of their eyes just one time, and see if a business-like way out of the present anomalous condition cannot be found.

Speaking of the resignation of Professor Bassett and his article on the negro business, the *Raleigh News-Observer* says:

The day will come when Mr. Bassett will get a new set of opinions. The trouble with him is that he has been feeding upon hooks of trust contempt of the rights of the people, political hatred of the dominant party in the South, hostility to the old-time credits and the fact that he has made North Carolina folk a sturdy, manly, independent and just people. He has overlooked their greatness in magnifying their faults.

The Charlotte Observer says: Cleveland's maxim was that public office was a public trust, and it was a foundation for much of his unpopularity among the politicians, for he carried it out and insisted that only the public business should interest him. This is one of the reasons why the country is demanding the return of Cleveland, or a man like him, to the Presidency. But where is the man like him?

COUNCIL CONCURS  
IN C. & O. MEASURE

Taxes Must be Assessed According to Basis of the State.

The Common Council last night at a called meeting, by a vote of 22 to 1, concurred in the Chesapeake and Ohio tax ordinance, which requires the commissioner of the revenue to assess the taxes upon the property of the road here upon the basis fixed by the State Corporation Commission.

Some other resolutions were concurred in, and the body adjourned at 8:30 o'clock by President Bloomberg, and the roll was read by Clerk Ben T. August.

The latter reported the ordinance directing the commissioner of the revenue to assess the property of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in this city according to the basis of the State Corporation Commission, instead of on a lump sum of \$15,000 as heretofore, and it was concurred in on roll call—yeas, 22; nays, 1, only President Bloomberg voting in the negative.

The ordinance already adopted in relation to local assessments, was called up, having been immaterially amended by the Board, and it was concurred in—yeas, 22; nays, none.

An ordinance to open Tredegar Street at a certain point, was concurred in, and the body adjourned.

## DOUGLAS LEFTWICH.

Most Excellent Entertainer at Y. M. C. A. To-morrow Night.

Mr. Douglas L. Leftwich, an old Richmond boy, who has attained a considerable degree of fame as an entertainer, will be heard for the first time in Richmond to-morrow night at Y. M. C. A. hall. Mr. Leftwich appears under the auspices of the Church Hill Branch of the Woman's Christian Association.

Although this is the first public appearance of Mr. Leftwich in this city, he has been heard in scores of other Southern cities, and has won the hearty endorsement of critics and the praise and quite a file of entertainment is novel and is quite removed from the regular lecture or recital.

Polk Miller is most enthusiastic in his praise of Mr. Leftwich as a story teller in negro dialect. He is extremely clever in imitations of other dialects and possesses a baritone voice of exceptional range, sweetness and power, which he uses to good advantage during his "Evening of Good Cheer."

Mr. Leftwich will be greeted by many old friends, who will no doubt be surprised and pleased with this new exponent of "old times down South."

Mr. Leftwich is by profession a "knight of the grip," traveling for a well known Baltimore house, and for years has shown a decided talent as an entertainer, giving evenings here and there while on his regular trips until now his services are so much in demand that he is strongly considering entering the field fully. A brilliant future is no doubt before him should he adopt the platform permanently.

## BIRTHDAY SUPPER.

Members of Bijou Company Entertained by Mr. Hatter.

Mr. "Bill" Hatter, one of the new members of the Bijou Comedy Company, was forty-six yesterday, the first day he came to Richmond. No one would think that his age. They would think him older. But some people hold their age better than others.

When he reached Richmond he found a fine birthday supper awaiting him at Campbell's, where most of the company are stopping. It had been ordered three days before by Frank Johnson, another member of the company, and Mr. Hatter's birthday was appropriately celebrated.

Around the table sat a number of the members of the company. The menu was all the season afforded, and those around the table were: Mr. and Mrs. Otis Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. George Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. John Early, Miss Henrietta Lee, Miss Marie Fanchionetti, Messrs. Dan Marble, Frank Johnson and Little Chip.

Mr. Hatter received a number of little presents from the various members of the company, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one.

A SUIT THAT INVOLVES  
TEN THOUSAND ACRES

A big suit has been instituted in the United States Circuit Court for the West and District of Virginia. It is a suit in equity, in which the plaintiff asks the court to enjoin and restrain the defendant cutting or taking timber from a valuable tract of 10,000 acres of land in Buchanan county, Va. The style of the suit is W. F. Nine vs. W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, a corporation chartered under the laws of West Virginia.

The plaintiff's home is at McKeesport, Pa. Besides the injunction the case involves the title to the large tract of timber land and 250,000 damages.

The injunction was asked of Judge McDowell, who was sitting as a member of the Circuit Court of Appeals in this city. The hearing of the case was set for December 10th at Harrisonburg, Va. On the tract of land are valuable forests of walnut, poplar, white oak, hemlock and other valuable woods. Along with the decision on the injunction suit the title to the property will come up for decision.

A LADY PARALYZED  
WHILE AT CHURCH

Mrs. Belle W. Cheatham, a well known lady residing at No. 2805 East Marshall Street, suffered a stroke of paralysis Sunday night while attending the services of the Third Presbyterian Church. The paralysis affects her entire right side. Mrs. Cheatham was reported yesterday to be in a critical condition. She is under treatment of Dr. W. H. Parker. The hope is entertained by her friends that she will rally from the shock and at least partially regain the use of the paralyzed muscles.

## ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Infant Arouses a Household and Negro Escapes.

The police are now looking for a negro, a pretty good description of whom they have, who entered the residence of Mr. Thomas Marshall on Monday night, for the evident purpose of robbery.

The negro attempted to shake an infant, but the child raised the alarm and the negro made his escape. Mr. Marshall is a well known citizen of this section. He holds a responsible position at the Locomotive Works, and lives on Venable Street, near Twenty-second.

Spider-Web Party Postponed. A spider-web party, which was to have been given at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Wil-

## POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Elliot Norton.

No. 39.

## The Prisoner of Chillon.

By LORD BYRON.

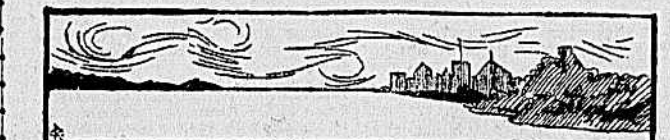
The Castle of Chillon in the Eastern end of Lake Geneva in Switzerland. The castle is built upon a rock and is entirely surrounded by water. It is supposed to have been built in 1288 and is immortalized by having been the prison in which Francis de Bonivard was confined for six years by the Duke of Savoy. Bonivard was born in 1500, and later became the prior of St. Victor's just outside the walls of Geneva. Bonivard composed the republican principle with ardor, and in 1530 fell into the hands of the Duke of Savoy, who chained him to a stone pillar beneath the level of the lake in the Castle of Chillon, and kept him there for six years. Later he was released upon the success of the Geneva forces, and received high honor in the republic of Geneva. Lord Byron was born January 22, 1788 and died April 19, 1824. His portrait and biographical sketch have already been published in this series.

M

Y hair is gray, but not with years,  
Nor grew it white  
In a single night,  
As men have grown from sudden fears:  
My limbs are bow'd, though not with toil,  
But rusted with a vile repose,  
For they have been a dungeon's spoil,  
And mine has been the fate of those  
To whom the goody earth and air  
Are bann'd, and barr'd—forbidden fare;  
But this was for my father's faith  
I suffer'd chains and courted death:  
That father perish'd at the stake  
For lenets he would not forsake;  
And for the same his lineal race  
In darkness found a dwelling-place:  
We were seven—who now are one,  
Six in youth, and now in age,  
Finish'd as they had begun,  
Proud of Persecution's rage:  
One in fire, and two in field,  
Their belief with blood have seal'd;  
Dying as their father died,  
For the God their foes denied;  
Three were in a dungeon cast,  
Of whom this wreck is left the last.

There are seven pillars of Gothic mould,  
In Chillon's dungeons deep and old,  
There are seven columns, massive and gray,  
Dim with a dull imprison'd ray,  
And through the cornice and the cleft  
Of the thick wall in fallen and left;  
Creeping o'er the floor so damp,  
Like a marsh'd meteor lamp;  
And in each pillar there is a ring,  
And in each ring there is a chain;  
That iron is a cowering thing,  
For in these limbs its teeth remain,  
With marks that will not wear away,  
Till I have done with this new day,  
Which now is painful to these eyes,  
Which have not seen the sun so rise,  
For years—I cannot count then o'er,  
I lost their long and heavy score,  
When my last brother dropp'd and died,  
And I lay living by his side.

They chained us each to a column stone,  
And we were three—yet, each alone:  
We could not move a single pace,  
We could not see each other's face,  
But with that pale and livid light  
That made us strangers in our sight;  
And thus together—yet apart,  
Fetter'd in hand, but pined in heart,  
'Twas still some solace in the dearth  
Of the pure elements of earth,  
To hearken to each other's speech,  
And each turn comfort to each  
With some new hope, or legend old,  
Or song heroically bold;  
But even these at length grew cold,  
Our voices took a dreary tone,  
An echo of the dungeon-tone  
A grating sound—not full and free  
As they of yore were wont to be;  
It might be fancy—but to me  
They never sounded like our own.



This series began in the Times-Dispatch Sunday Oct. 11, 1903. One is published each day.

William Meade Clark, No. 110 North Fifth Street, has been postponed on account of the unavoidable absence from the city of Mrs. Clark.

## Dr. Williams on Poisons.

The fourth of the series of lectures entitled "First Aid to the Injured" will be delivered in the amphitheater of the Memorial Hospital this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Dr. Williams will be the speaker, and his theme will be "Poisons." He will tell what to do with persons who have been poisoned, and how to be guarded, until a physician can be secured. Those especially invited are members of the police and fire departments, employees of railways and street railways, machine shops and factories, where accidents are likely to occur. Druggists are also invited. Entrance to